

## Shipping

Barrels Prime Hamburg Meat  
BEEF.  
L. FRICKEL & Co.  
Hongkong, October 23, 1889. no23

ROB. S. WALKER & Co.,  
Agents Royal Insurance Company  
Hongkong, September 18, 1889.

Hong Kong, July 20, 1869.

gkong, October 27, 1869. cc30

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.  
Kong, July 23, 1899.

TURNER & Co,  
Hongkong, October 23, 1869,

100

100







G of every description are at the "China Mail" Office, neatness, punctuality, and charges, by CHARLES A. SAINT.

## DINNER TO ADMIRAL KEPPEL.

Committee of Arrangement to give notice that the dinner to Admiral Keppel will be held at the "China Mail" Office, on Monday, October 28, 1899.

## NOTICE.

Mr. Master invites the Captain to join in doing the Duke of Edinburgh's duty, on the occasion of his public the Colony.

## CHINA MAIL.

FRIDAY, OCT. 29, 1899.

and that official information which caused a belief that could arrive this afternoon press with no report that case. We have now, however, believe that an intention pressed by the Duke of visit Amoy on his passage to be carried out, and we conclude that the *Galathea* will probably arrive until grow it is supposed that to Macao will be so the Duke, in which case ons will have to take place, on Monday evening.

drawn up by the Committee yesterday's public meeting by the way that the name of Mr. James Buxey has the list already published in Messrs. Lane, Crawford and signature to-morrow, and is is irrespective of nationality that it will contain the majority of residents, as to remind friends at home to Her Majesty is not British Isles.

## LOCAL.

Some letters containing are on portions of the reply to Mr. Excellency relating to do not think that any would be served by printing found to be a pity if the Prince found us snarling on points

## THE NORTH.

By the *Tycho Brahe*, we have received Shanghai papers to the 26th instant.

We are informed that four Proclamations are being posted all over the settlement, issued by the Mixed Court Magistrate under orders from the Tantai, at the instance of the British, American, and Prussian Consuls, on the petition of the Municipal Council, to make effect within the rented boundaries. The following is a précis of them: 1st. Sign boards too low, must be seven feet from the ground. 2nd. Prostitutes exceedingly too numerous and utterly inconsistent with right, must return to their native places within one month from date. 3rd. Prostitute owners and house owners warned that if any are found after that date the women will be taken charge of by the Government and disposed of to their friends or relations, the owners punished severely and the houses confiscated by the Government. 4th. Nuisances to be committed only in the Council's receptacles. 5th. Noise made by wheelbarrows intolerable, and must be discontinued.

Yesterday morning (Oct. 24) a passenger boat, containing about one hundred and thirty Chinamen, while opposite Pootung point was caught by a puff of wind and capsized. Some twenty or thirty of the men were drowned, out of which only five bodies have been recovered.

(N. C. Daily News.)  
Business in manufactures has been lately extremely dull, arising principally from the drought which has existed for some time past in the province of Shanxi, and the want of sufficient water in the canal running from this place westward, owing to which laden boats could not move westward. I understand that during this season, only about 30 per cent. of the Shanxi traders have come on to Tientsin, in comparison with other years, which fully accounts for the slackness in trade up to this date, since the season opened.

The weather is daily becoming colder, and we now see the thermometer fall at night to 48° Fahr. Numerous flocks of wild fowl are hourly flying southward. The training of the police for the Autumn meeting is proceeding in the usual way at this late date, and we hope to see good sport at the meeting at the end of this month.

(News Letter.)  
The Sanatorium Scheme, by which a certain number of subscribers undertake to build a first-class Hotel at this port, is being successfully carried out under the management of Mr. A. B. Field, of Shanghai, and during the early part of 1899, a large house of 100 beds will be completed, and accommodations made therein for at least 300 visitors.

Peking, October 6th.—An enterprising English merchant in Tientsin, having applied to the Government for permission to dredge the Pailow, answer was recently sent from the Foreign Office, that there was no provision in the Treaty for anything of the kind, therefore the request could not be granted. S. Wells Williams, LL.D., Secretary of the American Legation, and now in charge, left here with his family on the 6th instant. "The go" to Shanghai, from whence Mrs. Williams and children will sail for Europe at an early date. Dr. Williams proposes returning to his post of duty sometime during the month of November.

Hankow.—The waters are falling at least three inches a day, and hopes are now entertained of our being able to see land very soon under foot. Tens of thousands of destitute Chinese have been hovering around the place, and picking up scanty measures of rice every day from the Chinese authorities. In some instances, the rice doles have been besieged and broken into by the famished crowd. Col. Johnson is the newly appointed Consul from the United States, and has lately arrived here to take charge of his office. Tea are coming down in large quantities, and the export for the season is likely to be a fraction only under last year's export.

Kurlay.—Tea are being freely shipped off from this and as the trade is fast leaving this, our residents are feeling more at home, and endeavoring to make up for lost time. Business, though looking better, is not quite so good as one could wish. The native crops are likely to be very short this season.

The Imperial Customs' Authorities have, at the request of the Foreign Merchants of Shanghai, concluded to Yang-tze, north of the Tung-tsi banks, and in a direct line to Schwan-shan Island, pronounced Schwan-shan by experts, thus saving a distance of some 60 miles or more for steamers and other vessels bound to the northern ports.

fore the Tantai puts forth a prohibitory proclamation, and having written to the British and French Consuls, in conformity, requesting that the foreign police may assist the police of the District Magistrate, and the deputes officers, in arresting all offenders of description; he now sends this despatch to the Vice Consul-General, asking him also to order the foreign police to assist in arresting or driving out all such offenders, so that the South Chinese may be purified of such a defilement.

"Tung-chu, 8th year, 8th day of 8th month. October 12th, 1899."  
In our notes of this month, we regret to chronicle the departure of Wm. Gamble, Esq., so long the able and efficient superintendent of the American Presbyterian Mission Press at this place.

(Courier.)  
A private letter from Hsueh-tsun mentions that the Duke of Edinburgh and 7 of the officers played a match at bowls with 8 Tientsin Residents. Tientsin won 5 games out of 6; the play lasting till 4 o'clock in the morning.

We regret to hear of the total loss, by fire, of the N. G. barque *Baltimore*, from Shanghai to Yokohama, laden with cotton and peas. The vessel was burnt near Kagosima, the captain and crew reached Nagasaki on the 14th instant in all's boats—none of the cargo was saved.

We hear that the occasion of Li-Hung-chang's present mission to Szeechuen is the gathering together of the Mi-ni-tai Tai-pings, and other malcontents into one body under a youthful son of the late Tien-Wang. It appears that this spirited youth has written a letter to the rebellious Li telling him he had better stay at home; that his visit to Szeechuen will come to nothing. He will find it much easier work to levy peacefully at Sochow or Nankin, than to lay war on the fastnesses of Szeechuen. It remains to be seen whether this is more than boyish bravado.

We regret to hear that the beautiful Tea Clipper *Wyo* has had her windlass so damaged that she will be unable to proceed to sea to-morrow, with the other vessels which have waiting—what our insurance offices regard as—the typhoon season. The repairs required necessary will detain the *Wyo* some days.

## JOTTINGS FROM HANKOW.

Under this head a correspondent writes from Hankow a letter to the Shanghai *Courier*, from which we make the following extracts:—

As the third and final rise of the great flood of 1899 is at last fast draining off, you will perhaps excuse my sending a few further brief memoranda of this remarkable event as witnessed from Hankow.

We are already rather above 8 months now round by the floods, but have now at length the prospect, which every hour grows brighter, of seeing "ground" again. Indeed in some odd, out of the way places, the dry land has already appeared so that the day of our emancipation cannot be far distant.

The summer and autumn of the present year have been exceptional in many respects. It is spoken of by old residents as the coolest season ever known. The average temperature in the shade for June was only 80° C. that of August 80° C. September 70° C. and October 64° C. The highest recorded heat was in June 25th, on which day the thermometer indicated 97° C. in the shade and 128° C. in the sun at 1 p.m.

Curiously enough the day of the highest recorded heat was also the day when the original flood reached its height; the secondary flood attained its level, a foot and a half above the first, on September the 1st. After subsiding several feet we had third tertiary rise—only a few hours higher than the level of the first flood, and 6 inches higher than the second, which was attained on the 1st of October. Both the secondary elevations of the river level were attended with heavy local rains, as much as an inch by measurement, having fallen in a single night.

For several days after reaching its height the water remains stationary, and the subsidence which is at first slow soon goes on in a regularly increasing ratio as will be seen from the daily register.

October 1st.—Surface of the river 60 feet above the water level: 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 5th, water station: 6th, water subsided 1 inch; 7th, 1 inch; 8th, 2 inches; 9th, 10th, 24 inches; 11th, 24 inches; 12th and 13th, 5 inches; 14th, 5 inches; 15th, 4 inches.

Our streets are a novel sight. For two months past they have been boarded over with a single or double line of planking, supported on trawls within about a foot of the surface of the water. This slender and rather uniform roadway, permitting but one person to pass at a time, forms at present the only avenue of business in this great mart of trade. It is wonderful to observe the skill and nicety with which the natives—compradors, boatmen and coolies with their inevitable yoke manage to pick their way along these elastic platforms. To miss out a footing simply means an immediate plunge into the water, and the danger never fails to excite the curiosity of the spectators. The upper quarter of the city having been all along above the level of the highest flood mark, business has been carried on in those parts much as before.

really beautiful, rejoicing in a jacket of the most vivid green with a fish-like eye that gleams like a jewel in its head, while on the other hand a species of toad of an earth-brown colour, with a rough tuberculated skin, forward stooping head and belly incumbent on the soil, seems to concentrate in itself all that is most loathsome, vile and repulsive.

Another happy deliverance consequent upon the rising of the water is from the smothering, burning, and scorching of the humble, cowardly, wolf-like native dog. Huddled up with the family, often many and out of health, gaunt and famished, the poor creature appears to have all but lost what little spirit it ever possessed, and now sees the "hated foreigner" pass his master's door without the customary ill-natured greeting.

Botanists speak of different zones of vegetation, and the different flora which mark the tropics, subtropics, temperate and arctic regions of the globe and their relation to the sun's heat. It would seem as if the different degrees of our summer heat had a marked influence upon the insect world, abounding some genera and bringing others upon the scene.

With the Thermometer at 90° and upwards the common mosquito and jumping grass-hopper abounded: when between 85° and 90° we remarked the black mosquito and sandfly, whose bite is not less irritating and painful than that of the common mosquito, and any other insect, except the cool and delicious weather, brought up the tiny green midge and a perfect vermin of a nocturnal fly or moth furnished with a pair of black, bead-like eyes, delicate membranous wings and branched legs. Like all moths they delighted in the proximity of the house-lights and from the fact that we counted 300 and upwards lying dead in the immediate neighbourhood of one lamp (none of the species having been seen before) we infer that they may have been of an existence as the well-known aphidæ—measured that is by a night and therefore well named noctuidæ.

## THIBET.

Rumours have for some time been current of an uneasy feeling in Thibet. The hold of the Chinese on that immense province is said to be slackening; and a feeling of hostility to be growing up between the people and the Lamas. The sketch we gave, a few weeks ago, of the Thibetan system of Government, will give an idea of the dominant position of the latter, in this priest-ridden country. The State of the Church, in Europe, are a fair type of the condition of Thibet, except that the monastic system presses even more heavily here than in Europe. The first connected the excessive development of monasticism with the sparsity of population; and he might have added the remarkable fact that a country where the prevalence of celibacy naturally leaves a preponderance of polyandry. At length the people seem to be tiring of monkish oppression, and to be exhibiting a restlessness which causes much uneasiness to the authorities. We have before pointed out the intimate connection between the priesthood and the Chinese regency. It has been by identifying itself with, and regulating, the hierarchical Government that China has maintained her supremacy; and any revolt against that system would be a serious danger. We have pretty sure information that the restlessness we have spoken of under the monkish yoke, is now rapidly culminating; and that disturbances are feared to be imminent. The revolutionary spirit has not, as yet, taken active shape, but the uneasiness of authorities is increased by the uncertainty of their situation. They are afraid, they know not exactly of what, but they feel that the atmosphere is threatening, and troops are being sent from China, in case of need, for them should arise. The attitude of Nepal is given as an excuse for this movement, and it is likely that this may really have some influence. We have spoken, before, of Sir Jung Bahadur's views in this direction. Thus in by the power of England from aggression to the South, he has always had an itching to extend his territory to the North; and nothing is more likely than that he would irritate the Chinese people to facilitate his own design. No conqueror could wish a better ally than popular discontent, nor a more telling pretext than the delivery of a people from priestly oppression. It is evident then that Sir Jung has everything in his favour; he has a splendid field for intrigue, a telling "cry" to raise, and well disciplined troops to carry out his designs. The Nepalese army of to-day is a very different force from that which was sent back by the Chinese in 1793, when the Chinese have probably deteriorated rather than advanced. And not only in Thibet itself does the excitement exist; but it extends throughout the districts in which Buddhism prevails, along the North-western border of China proper. In the neighbourhood of Weiwei, where Mr. Cooper was imprisoned last year, a rumour is said to prevail that he is returning with a large army to overcome the opposition then shown, to punish his captors. Our readers will remember that the people, once released, deserted and showed him kindness while the Weiwei mandarin was detaining and bullying him; at other stages of his journey, it was the Lamas who prevented his obtaining food, and who in every way obstructed him. They had feared, dreaded the triumph of Christian missionaries, as much as the Chinese traders dreaded the introduction of Assam tea. It is doubtful how far the present state of matters may lead to or against his future progress. We fear rather adversely than favourably. His journey thus far has not been fruitless, it has helped to awaken the people to the oppression and blind exclusiveness of the Lama rulers.—N. C. Daily News, Oct. 21.

Mr. Robertson (widow of the eminent professor of natural philosophy) having invited a gentleman to dinner on a particular day, he had accepted, with the reservation, "If I am spared." "Well, well," said Mr. Robertson, "if you're dead, I'll not expect you."

RESISTANCE in Paris, on the day when hunting began, a corporal of the Grenadiers of the Guard, accompanied by a dog, asked for a ticket for the animal in the depot of the railway-baggage bureau. "How much for this dog to Moline?" "Twenty cents." "What twenty cents?" "And I, as a soldier, only pay four cents." "Observe that this is a military dog—why, it's the dog of the colonel." "Dare say," replied the railroad man; "but he isn't in uniform."

## IS THERE DANGER OF A CONFLICT IN JUDAISM?

(From the Jewish Times, August 6.)  
Some daily papers are predicting that a conflict in Judaism will soon take place, serious enough to create distinct sects and parties. It happened that a newly-formed reform congregation in a neighboring city, of whose formation we gave an account, was censured by one of our contemporaries for the peculiar manner in which it saw fit to conduct the inaugural ceremonies. "We assure the Jews may differ in their views as to the validity of the ceremonial law, it will never amount to an actual seceding schism. On the fundamental dogmas of Judaism, which is the faith in an incorporeal, omnipresent, omniscient Creator, and the absolute spiritual connection between man and God through man's soul, and an emanation from the great fountain of life, light and immortality, they stand united, firm as a rock, unshaken in adversity and constant in prosperity. Wherever there is an open, virtuous, to prove by deeds the moral deductions of these words, reducing dogmas they recognize no differences; they are united, bound together by ties which have their root in man's soul and heart. Where orphans a-yams are to be maintained, hospitals to be erected, benevolent institutions to be founded, the poor to be relieved, the sick nursed, the helpless to be assisted, they carry out faithfully the precepts of their religion. Whether they speak the *Shema Israel* in Hebrew, German, English, or any other language, they will remain the watch word of the reformer, the orthodox until the earth will totter at the heavens fall. It is this which distinguishes the Jewish religion from all other creeds. The great foundation of our religion remains the strictly monotheistic doctrine. Take everything away, abolish all ceremonies, cast into the ocean of oblivion all traditions, tear down every synagogue, and Judaism remains the same, proclaimed as loudly as ever the ever-living, all-sustaining, all-governing God. Occasionally a half-orthodox Rabbi, in a casual trance wherein he imagines himself in the middle ages, among some Spanish or French fanatic, may threaten; but he means to threaten merely; he is not in earnest. These innocent expressions escape him merely while in a position of despair.

The men who decidedly favor reform, but who cannot be decided reformers, because decision does not agree with policy, are not such dangerous characters as all. They even have given hopeful signs of becoming decided reformers. Men who have been known to make a sudden jump forward and defended it, is true, after they have found some Goinim and Amoraim and Achironim to agree with them. Some have decidedly condemned family pews as immoral, but after a while quickly acquiesced in it. We have no doubt that the erection of some new temples will do much to make even of these men who merely decidedly favor reform for the present decided reformers at no very distant time. A sectarian division need not be feared. Life itself reforms and does its work, though its influence makes itself felt quite unconsciously, and an increase of popular majorities will carry decision to undecided minds. It is true Judaism has one great battle to fight, the battle which lasts already thousands of years; but in this battle it is allied with the forces which civilization has brought into the field. Only in close and intimate connection with the revolution of science, knowledge and extended communication between the different peoples, can Judaism hope to bring it to a successful and glorious issue. As long as prejudices divide men, as long as religions exist that carry aloft the arrogant standard of infallibility, as long as reason is defied, by absurd doctrines, as long as barriers are artificially kept up between beings created spiritually in the image of God, Judaism will do battle by its silent existence, by energetic protestations, by furnishing light from the great reservoir of its past, by the unflinching tenacity with which the Orthodox and the Reformers, the Polish and the German, the French and the English Jew, will ever proclaim in life and lip with his last breath, "Hear, O Israel, the Lord our God is one God."

## HOW THE MONEY GOES.

SOME ENORMITIES OF THE PENSION SYSTEM.  
We waste rather more than £50,000 yearly out of the public taxation to maintain in absolute idleness persons formerly employed in the Foreign Office. Most of them are hale, hearty, and ready and willing to work. Some were not more than 30 years of age when pensioned; and very few indeed can be called old. The income given them appear to be awarded upon no principle whatever. One person receives an allowance equal to the whole of his salary for a short term of easy service, and another who has served in an important position for 50 years receives little more than half. One gentleman who only gave services to the public for four years and was pensioned at the age of 27, has already enjoyed a salary out of the public purse for 18 years longer on the strength of it. The *Queen's Messenger* instances also that Mr. Adington has already received the sum of £54,500, granted to him in 1834, and has never been employed or consulted since 1854. Mr. Bankhead has received £12,600 taxes without employment since 1851. Sir John Bligh has received £11,700 without employment since 1856. Mr. Brown has received £11,200 without employment since 1853. Sir James Hudson £27,600 since he was pensioned for his inactivity since 1861; and Sir James Hudson £27,600 since he was pensioned for his inactivity since 1861; and Sir Alexander Malet has received £1,800 while in vain soliciting employment ever since 1867; and Mr. Scarlett the same him under the same circumstances. Sir Hamilton Seymour has received £14,500 for doing nothing since 1858. Sir Justin Shell has received £19,500 since he was pensioned out of the diplomatic service in 1854; and Mr. Ward, £14,400 since his recall in 1867. Sir John Bowring is still receiving £1,833 6s. 8d.; he enjoys a larger pension than any other pensionary for a shorter period of service. This eminent and experienced man has never been in any way employed or consulted by the

Foreign Office since 1859; and as a necessary consequence of the neglect of such men, we are now called upon to pay a bill of £29,000,000 standing for our services. Sir W. Parish has received £37,000 from the public taxes without ever having been called upon to render any service to the country since 1842. He retired at the early age of thirty-eight. A certain Mr. William Mayer has received £22,100 from the public taxes without ever having been employed or consulted since 1835. Mr. Morier has received £37,000 taxes for like reason since 1847. Mr. Sutherland has received £11,400 taxes without employment for a single day since 1832. Mr. Cumberbatch has received £6,750 taxes without employment since 1864. Every one of these prodigal allowances have been illegal, made contrary to the expressed provisions of existing laws and regulations. They have been granted, without exception, to vigorous men in the prime of life, while other persons have been employed to do the duties they were one and all able to perform. In one case, an individual in good health and strength has been quartered on the public, for only nine years' service, ever since 1832.

## EUROPEAN GOSSIP.

(Pioneer.)  
Paris, Aug. 28.  
There are few new sensations for France and never surprises. Alphonse Karr, that pleasant writer who always boasts of having cultivated flowers for sale at Nice, tells us how some of the ladies attached to the person of the Russian Grand Duchess, Helena, once wished to make her a surprise on her birthday, which happened when she was at that pleasant winter-city of the Mediterranean. They came to Alphonse Karr, told him their plans, and begged of him to assist them by calling for them a bouquet of his rarest flowers. His expressed some doubts about the matter, and asked the ladies if they thought "the surprise" would be really agreeable to the Imperial lady. "Dear me! Monsieur le journaliste, you may be sure the present will be agreeable, for of course we dare not dream of making the surprise to the Grand Duchess without having first told her of our intention."

There is one monarch in Europe, however, who, though born in the purple, has been brought up amongst the people, and who has eaten the bitter bread of exile and poverty. To him a surprise is a surprise, and in his habits there is no meanness. In his intercourse with the outer world he has tempered the selfish training of Kings' sons. I speak of Napoleon III. His Majesty has, to a certain extent, recovered from his recent illness, which began with rheumatism of the loins, and ended with his usual malady of the sessis, a persevering enemy which in time will fetch him to the land where Marshal Niel has made his journey last week. For the first time the Emperor has become doubtful of French surgery and sent to Heidelberg for a certain renowned doctor of that locality. Still, I can scarcely believe the rumour that the renowned Nélaton is a little out of favour, when I recollect the manner in which he first attained the confidence of the French Court. Have you ever heard the story? Some three years ago the Prince Imperial was seriously attacked with an illness which, if it did not terminate fatally, was at least threatening continued lameness as its consequence. It was inflammation of the thigh bone near the hip. All the doctors agreed in this, but as usual, the learned gentlemen differed as to the manner in which the disease was internally working its way. Nélaton asserted that an abscess had formed in the vicinity of the articulation. But he stood alone in his opinion. It was a serious matter; for if an abscess really existed, an operation was essential to give issue to the collected matter; but if there was no abscess it might be excessively dangerous in aggravating the inflammatory symptoms in so delicate a region. Nélaton expressed his conviction, so positively, that the Emperor, who had silently and anxiously listened to the discussion at both sides, declared for the forerunner of the operation. When chloroform was applied and the poor child rendered unconscious, the great surgeon proceeded with his operation as calmly, firmly, and determinedly, as if he were operating upon a subject in the dissecting-room. The Emperor thought he had firmness to witness all, but when the knife made its first incision the father overcame the man, and Napoleon came as marble, turned himself towards the window, and in deep anxiety tapped his white fingers slowly and incessantly against the glass. The surgeon's knife had reached almost to the joint. "You see well, Nélaton," said one of the other surgeons, "that you are wrong, that there is no abscess." The Emperor turned round, put his hand on the doctor's arm, and put his hand on the doctor's arm, as if to prevent him from proceeding further. "A moment, Sir," whispered Nélaton, frowning but unmoved, and he removed the hand from his arm gently. "Look, Sir," said he, giving another cut, "here is the abscess." He spoke the liquid spurting out under the knife. The Emperor of France was saved, and the doctor subsequently received the cordons of Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour from his little patient's hands. "I have something here for you, doctor," said he; opening a beautiful little box; "papa and mamma put this up for you with their own hands," and he held out to the grateful surgeon the much-coveted ribbon and star.

Well, while we draw breath after this escape for the dear little Prince, *capitaine* de red ribbon, let me tell you what I have just heard about our former Crimean Commander-in-Chief, the gallant old Sir William Codrington. I believe I told you last week that he had been looking closely round him at the Camp of Chalons, and that he was most kindly received by the French officers and dined at the table of the Prince Imperial. If you desire to be statistically particular, I can also tell you that the dinner afforded cost a sum of 8,000 francs, and that the powder fired away on the occasion of the previous grand review is valued by the *Intendance* at 25,000 francs. However, when our British General had eaten enough of French dishes, and smelt a sufficiency of French powder he came up to Paris. Scarcely had he arrived, when he had a most gracious command from the Emperor and Empress to go down on Monday morning and have dinner with them at Saint Cloud. Colonel Clarendon went with him. Nothing could be more gracious than Sir William's reception. "Do you find anything under your napkin, Monsieur le General?" said the Emperor smilingly, when they sat down. "This paper, Sir, it is the brevet of Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour." I may mention that Sir William Codrington, who only com-

manded a division at the fall of Sebastopol, had received but the Cross of Commander of the Order, the Grand Cross having been given to poor old General Simpson, who, though some mad freak of our War Department, was Commander-in-Chief on that day when the capture of the Malakoff made the French famous in this generation, and the failure of the Redan so dimming thought not disgracing, to our previous hard-won laurels. Sir William returned to Paris and dined with Lord Lyons, who had Sir Henry Bulwer, Marshal Caurobert, and a few other friends to meet him.

Poor Queen Isabella is at Trouville and takes her dip every morning with the assistance of two stout bathing men—those Tritons of the deep, who find her Catholic Majesty no doll. In the evenings her Majesty comes on the balcony, showing abundance of heaving flesh. The fishermen would not for all the world make such an exposure of themselves above, but they are utterly careless of giving peeps of leg to the knee, which the excellent Queen would sooner die than do. Therefore some nasty fellow, an old bachelor of course, has remarked that you have only to go to Trouville to see women altogether unrobed—Isabella's bust and the fishermen's limbs.

But then there are other royalties in the world besides those of birth or office. For instance, Patti, the Queen of Song, is amusing herself and her Marquis and the visitors to Homburg this month, and coming gold at the same time. His Majesty of Prussia, who has much recovered his bodily and mental faculties since spring, sits grimly in the front row and loudly applauds the *Isido-Americana* diva. By his side, or behind him, sit a couple of other German mistakes, I believe English—Princes, His Royal Highness of Wales, who has run over from Wilbad to see his portly cousin of Cambridge, and the Prince of Nassau, and half a dozen more real or morganatic princelings follow in the suit of the Queen of Song. What a lucky man that young gorgon, as the French call him—that Marquis of 40,—who married the charming Adeline! He has arranged with her that she was to retire from the stage when her existing engagements had been completed in 1871. But Maurice Strakosch has struck in with a new offer, which I hear is put in writing and signed, and which, trifling as it is, will keep the fair Marchioness at least another year on the boards. The terms are a bagatelle of 10,000 francs (5400 a night to sing 100 nights in the United States, with payment of all travelling and hotel expenses for self and Marquis and four servants). The offer so much astonished old Salvator Patti (a former tenor), the diva's father, that he died last week. Poor old man! I often saw him accompanying his beautiful daughter home from festivals. He was an excellent father, and she indeed was ever a kind and attentive child.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

SOMEbody asked Mr. Victor Hugo if he could write English poetry. "Certainsment," replied the author, and sitting down, delivered himself of the following:—  
"Four chaises le spleen,  
3° extra dans les bras,  
O maïs le spleen!  
God save the Queen!"

THE MANUFACTURE OF EYES.—A French paper gives us some curious details on the manufacture of false eyes in Paris. The average sale per week of eyes intended for the human head amounts to 400. One of the leading "oculists" receives one in a magnificent saloon resplendent with gilding and mirrors. His servant has but one eye, and if you want to see the effect of one of the eyes, he rings the bell and tries the eye in the wretched servant's head, so that you may judge of the effect it will produce in your own or that of your friend. He charges 40fr. or 50fr. per eye. For the poor there are second-hand visual organs, which have been worn for a year by some eyesless duke or nabob, and exchanged for a new one after twelve months' service. These are then sold to the poorer classes at a reduced price, or sent off to America, India, or the Sandwich Islands, where the coloured races are not quite so fastidious as regards the match. One of the Emperor Soulo's generals heard of these artificial eyes, and wrote to Paris to order one. The oculist flattered himself that a successful one would secure for him one of the Haytian crosses, devoted his utmost intelligence to the production of a *chef d'œuvre*. Six months elapsed; a small box reached Paris from H. Y. A cross glittered in his imagination, when, lo! to his horror, within folds of cotton, lay his original eye, accompanied by the following note:—"Sir,—The eye you forwarded to me is of a tint that resembles that of the Spanish flag, and I am too patriotic to wear any but the colour of my country." The oculist proceeded at once to the Admiralty, there ascertained the colour of the Haytian flag, and then manufactured a second green eye, which he forwarded by the earliest opportunity.

EVERYTHING FAIR IN LOVE AND WAR.—The *Montevideo* contains the following story:—Two young men loved the daughter of a merchant with whom they were clerks. Old friends, Ernest G. and Jules O.—became in their rivalry bitter enemies. Six weeks ago one of them entered a café, and quarrelling with his rival over a game of dominoes, struck him. The insulted man demanded a duel, and chose pistols as the weapon. The following day the duel was fought. Every possible means had been taken beforehand, in case of death, to provide for the escape of the survivor. Jules O.—, at the first exchange of shots, fell into the arms of his friend exclaiming that he was shot. Ernest G.— at once made off and reached Brussels in safety. A month afterwards, on reading the newspaper, he learned of the marriage of his rival with the daughter of his old master. He returned to Paris, and from the second learned that Jules had not even been wounded. He had simulated death, and, prevailing on his friends to keep the secret, by this stratagem succeeded in stealing a march on his rival.

DURING the month of August seventeen vessels, having a total tonnage of 16,999, were built on the Clyde. Of that number nine were at Glasgow, four at Greenock, one at Greenock, one at Dunbarton, one at Renfrew, and one at Rutherglen. Nine were iron steamers, seven iron sailing ships, and one a composite. The largest of the seventeen was the *Loth Katrine*, 1,330 tons, intended for the Glasgow and Melbourne trade.











